commerce of the islands,"

CRITICS WHO ASSAIL CHAMBERLAIN'S TRANSFAAL POLICY.

The Patience of the English Public Sorely Tried by the Violence of the Peace Party in the Transvani Matter-Nation Determined, However, to See the Chamber lain List of Reforms Put Through-Startling Innovations in the "Degenerates." the New Grundy Play in Which Mrs. Laugtry Is Now Appearing-President McKinley's Pittsburg Speech Excites Favorable Comment and Moves the "Sneetator" to Suggest a Course of Action for This Country in the Philippines.

LONDON, Sept. 1 .- The Edward Atkinsons of England-and she has her share-are having a busy innings just now over the Transvan trouble. The sinfulness of their country needs columns and columns of print to lay bare, and the newspapers find room for them as there are no Parliament speeches, no law court reports, scarcely any utterances of public men to occupy the usual reporting space. It would be the reverse of the truth to say that they are helping their side. They are mostly the same people who blindly and wildly cried to Grasco two years ago to fight Turkey and promisedthey, of course, being able to deliver their goods-that all Christianity would come to he aid. Now, with the necessary alterations, the rhetoric they flung at Turkey is turned on their own people. Their performances have drawn from the sober Spectator an article this week en "The Violence of the Peace Party." The Rev. Page Hopps, a busy pulpit politieian in London, is utterly disgusted with the Government's conduct toward South Africa. He is stuck chiefly with the "low, cunning and vulgar caddishness of the whole business." Mr. Hopp goes on to declare that "we entirely believe that, from the very first, our rulers have sought for excuses to possess themselves of the Transvasi, and that the present proceedings are only a continuation of the conspiracy that led up to the Rhodes and Jameson raid, and we especially detest the hypocrisy and elime of the thing." There is, he thinks, "something caddish, too, about this constant gloating over the help offered by the Colonies, and our pressure upon Portugal to illegally hold back the Republic's consignment of am-"We talk of English honor," 'dignity,' 'glory,' and all the rest of it, and yet, in conspiring to wipe out this little Republic. that we may grab its gold, we try to tie its hands, and beekon to its brothers and cousins (who ought to protect it) to stand ready to help us kick. And to this has chivalrous old England come !- pushed and dragged through the mud by a mob of greedy speculators and

Mr. Frederic Harrison, perhaps because he is less familiar with low cunning and vulgar caddishness, is not quite severe. But he, too, looking round and finding few of his countrymen of his own way of thinking turns his appeal to the judgment of the civilized world. to the Marquis of Salisbury. He writes: "My Lord, it is you whom history will hold responsible for this war, and for all its ulterior resuits. It is Louis Napoleon whom France holds answerable for Sedan; and not Eugénie. Ollivier, or the Marshals, Mr. Chamberlain may be technically within his rights in pitting himself against President Krüger, as if he was defying the Opposition across the floor of the House. But it will be the Marquis of Sailsbury who will plunge this empire into war, whom France, Germany, Russia, and the rest will call upon to deal with all its ulterior complications. And it is you, my Lord, whom our Queen will hold to be that one of her servants on whose head lies the weight of a war clouding the end of her long and glorlous reign-a war which the majority of Englishmen know to be mean and unjust, which many men of great experience look on as charged with permanent trouble and possible disaster to our vast and scattered Empire." In a situation full of uncertainties almost the

one certain thing is that these outpourings are producing no other effect than impatience with their writers. That England means to see the Chamberlain list of reforms put through is abundantly evident. That she takes no pride in many circumstances of the quarrel is another. It is significant that the name of Rhodes is very little mentioned now, and the Chartered Company not at all. If the latter corporation were to interfere, it could only lead | duced in their first scene to Lady Saumarez to a revulsion that would carry a great section of public opinion over to a policy of tolerating (Mr. Charles Hawtrey). The Duke, a man still a man title, just as in real life Mrs. them the good effects of American sovereignty. Krüger's Government as the lesser of two evils. But the Chamberlain list of grievances are, outside of the franchise, largely municipal matters that should so obviously be granted that the attempt to confuse them with mining aggression has failed before fair criticism. There is, however, a policy of patience, and seeking the fusion of the British and Dutch races that is listened to. It cannot be said that even an inconsiderable minority is as yet in favor of it. But it has a strong policy at the Cape, where the Premier's (Mr. Schreiner's) declaration of almost friendly neutrality to the Boers, should war break out, has given pause to most people outside the war-at-any-price ere. Its chief exponent in London. Mr. Frederick Greenwood, is a writer of acknowledged power of mind who does his own thinking. He sums up the alternative policies in a characteristic article:

"The present conditions of government the Transvani, the present relations of a great part of its inhabitants with the rulers of the country, are unendurable in one important sense if no other: they cannot endure. They cannot last long; yet while they do last there will be no surety of peace, either for the Government in Downing street or for their higher officials in South Africa, from one month to another. For this new population, formitable in the heart of the Transvaal and with powerful friends elsewhere, have a right to England's protection. Whether we like it or not, they will never be content till they rise to the top. Nothing else can be expected-except that the Boers will do their not very scrupuous utmost to suppress that ambition. Unceasing conflicts, therefore, that is to say, unceasing worry for the Colonial Office: for when the jenious obstinacy of the Boers gives no new ground for complaint. Uitiander management can always supply the want. And this in a meanwhile, probably brief, before some real or contrived provocation raises Johannesburg sets Rhodesia on the march again, and starts a bloody meles that may call for armed intervention on the grand scale: perhaps inconveniently. And then Kritger is so obstinately impracticable and so abominably cunning (we call this quality by another name in potentates with great armies at command and therefore in less need of it); his people are so intractable, and so much in want of a taking down that there is no dealing with them in the preferable manner. The better way in this business is the short way and the thorough. And that is, to take possession of a country which ought never to have been given up when it was in our hands. This abrupt course, however, will What can be done is to insist upon the immediate surrender of such franchise and other privileges as will break the pretensions to exclusive government, admit the Uitlanders to the threshold of soual authority, and show to all concerned that England is master throughout South That should be the demand, supported by the presence of strong battalions. The demand may be resisted. If so, the consequence follows which at this rate is only postponed. is the which on some accounts is the most desirat.

"With the second profer what I shall venture to call the peace policy, the first thought and starting-point is not the present state of government in the Transvani, the present relations of some part of its inhabitants with the rulers of that country, but the permanent relations of the two races which together occupy South Africa under the Queen's flag. And the ultimate aim is not the victorious assertion of

a British 'paramountey' over the Dutch in South Africa, but the harmonizing and the fusion of the two races by every possible means conducive to that end. As for paramountey, that is understood to be what it actually is: legal, ordered, acknowledged in all that it need claim, unchallenged unless by rebellion (which the war policy seems directed to proveke), and at all times secured by overwhelmingly superior strength. The argument for the war policy has been stated at some length, in order that the best of it may be brought to view. The argument for the peace policy speaks out in nearly every detail from the shortest description of its startingpoint and purpose. I leave this detail to be followed in all its branches by the thought and imagination of the reader, who cannot have an easier task, and when he has spent, or spent once more, ten minutes of time upon it, I will ask him to put before himself the to pore. Terms of settlement being again debated between the British Government and the Government of the Transvaal, is the discussion more likely to prosper under the guiding consideration and determining aim

of the paramountey or of the fusionist policy? "The new proposals seem likely to be in full debate immediately, which is one reason for putting the question. Another is that the Uitlanders (who have now been made parties to a settlement, practically) seem already determ ined to go beyond the new proposals and push the fighting policy to a conclusion. For a third reason, it looks as if the insistent claims of the Transvaal Government to the abregation of 'auxerainty,' or to fuller independence of Great Britain in external affairs than is now acknowledged, might be turned to account by the fighting party. If, however, these claims are treated properly, they will be reject ed forthwith and never again listened to. And being finally disposed of they will signify nothing, unless the Boers take arms in support of them, in which (incredible) case fight ing there will be, of course."

The new proposals are, in fact, already under discussion. Mr. Chamberlain sticks to his policy of playing with his cards thrown on the table. His plan is to take up his list of reforms seriatum and have them granted in reasonable shape or go to war. This country is man so well suited as he for the business, none that knows so clearly what he wants or feels so confident of getting it.

For a long time dramatic critics have been orging Sydney Grundy to abandon the work of adaptation and give us something of his own. Last night Mrs. Langtry produced his "Degenerates" at the Haymarket Theatre, and the critics had their desire. This morning they suggest that Mr. Grundy had better return to adaptation. They complain that his "original comedy"contains but little, ifany, originality, that the sat ire on present-day society is overdrawn and the "brutal realism" overshoots the mark and lands in the unreal. "Nobody knows better than Mr. Grundy," writes one prominent critic, "that the social fabric would be impossible, if society were the hollow and immoral sham here portrayed." These complaints would seem fairly justified if one considered He takes Junius for his model in an open letter | the "Degenerates" from the ordinary point of view, merely as a drama. Sydney Grundy has evidently taken little pains to find new and original situations; indeed, he has taken very well-worn material with which to construct his play, as may be seen from a short synopsis. In the first act the Degenerates meet in Lady Saumarez's drawing-room. There is a "lady society journalist," who writes a "column for the Corset," and has absolutely nothing to do with the action of the play. There is a Viscount Stornoway, who is never seen sober, talks like a drunken cabman, and behaves even worse. He speaks of his wife as nis "Donah," treats her brutally in public, and when coffee is offered him by Lady Saumarez's servant, asks indignantly if the man "takes him for a blooming testotaller." There is also a worse little stage Jew, with an exaggercharacter, a lucky millionaire in a chronie state of dejection, is an excellent sketch. From his father he "inherited £3,000,000 and a weak heart, and from his mother £5,000,000 and half a lung," he lives on lozenges and is weary of his never-failing luck. Together with a manservant, these are all the secondary characters; they have nothing whatever to do with the piece's action, and have faded from sight and memory by the end of the second act. Of the primary characters we are first intro-

young, a man of the world who has gone the pace, wearied of it, and spent the last five years in searching for what he calls "a woman" -so far without success. Lady Saumarez, at the opening of the play is shown as the jealous wife-jealous of Mrs. Trevelyan (Mrs. Langtry) Mrs. Trevelyan drops in late in the evening and makes as assignation with Sir William for midnight of the following night, which is overheard by Lady Saumarez. The guests then depart, and Lady Saumarez tells her husband that if he keeps the assignation, she will, at the same hour, take the same step with Mr. De Lorano, the villain of the play. De Lorano is an unprepossessing gentleman of a somewhat indefinite foreign extraction, who talks when he thinks of it, with a "continental" accent, and, for the rest, is trying to float, with Bir William's money, a Brazilian sapphire mine, which has at different times been diamonds copper, and other valuable matters. De Lorano has offered to bet his yacht against Mrs. Trevelyan's horse Blueneket, the winner of two races, that by the end of the season Lady Saumarez is in the divorce court, and that he will appear as co-respondent. When Lady Saumarez threatens her husband to clope with this hardly fascinating person if he keeps his appointment with Mrs. Trevelyan, Sir William tells her bluntly that she may and

welcome. The first act carries the action thus far. In the second the curtain rises on Mrs. Trevelyan and the Duke of Prime. The time is before midnight; the place, Mrs. Trevelyan's boudoir Mrs. Trevelyan is making love to the Duke, and occasionally lamenting that, on the morrow, her daughter, who has been in a French convent school for five years, is coming home. a big girl of sixteen, to make her mother appear a no longer young woman. At this point the daughter, Una Trevel-yan (Miss Lily Grundy, the playwright's daughter) comes in, having unexpected y caught a day boat across the Channel. Mrs. Trevelyan is a lady, as will be pointed out later on, with several "pasts," and the appearance of Una, with her ingenuous pride in and affection for her beautiful mother, is the signal for that mother's rapid conversion from the ways of her "spotted" past and risky present to a respectable future. As these three are talking the boudoir is invaded by the minor characters en bloc. They are on their way, in costume, to Covent Gardon fancy dress ball. Viscount Stornoway, more drunk and more offensive than usual, insists on playing roulette with the "comic" Jew. and the game can only be stopped by the melancholy multi-millionaire joining in and freezing them out with his usual luck. Meanwhile Una has been sent to bed. and Sir William Saumarez has been announced. The noisy miner characters then depart, the Duke also takes his leave, and Mrs. Trevelyan sends a message of "not at home" to her lover. The third act is the same night, but the scene is now changed to the "villain's" rooms. De Lorano has returned in time to receive Lady Saumarez, who arrives in a state of great agitation. The villain hardly knows his business, for he proseeds to alarm and disgust her by showing himself in his basest colors, flatly telling her that a short trip and then "au revoir" is all he intends. Lady Saumarez then tries to go home, but a knock and then Mrs. Trevelyan's voice Ashamed to meet the woman is heard. who, as she thinks, has robbed her of both husband and lover, Lady Saumarez consents to be locked in De Lorano's bedroom, the old fa-

by means of an intercepted letter, has discovered De Lorano's assignation, and after refusing herself to Sir William is moved by a sudden impulse to go and save his wife. De Lorano swears on his honor that Lady Saumarez is not in his rooms, and that he has no appointment with her, but, of course, refuses when asked to open the bedroom door. Mrs. Trevelyan then makes herself comfortable on a couch and announces her intention of remaining for the night. Then another knock is heard, and the Duke of Prime's voice follows. Mrs. Trevelyan refuses to avail herself of a private door leading from the sitting-room to the street, and risks compromising berself in the eyes of the man whom she loves.

But when De Lorano goes out to meet the Duke, she knocks at the bedroom door and tells Lady Saumsrez that she is there to rescue her. Lady Saumarez comes out, and after a short and angry talk with Mrs. Trevelyan, rushes through the private door and locks her rival and resouer on the inside of it. Mrs Trevelyan then looks herself in the bedroom The Duke and De Lorano come in, talking sapphire mine business, and De Lorano thinks naturally that Mrs. Trevelyan has escaped by means of the private exit. Then another knock is heard, and this time Sir William Saumarez appears. On getting home from his futile call on Mrs. Trevelyan he found his wife had left the house, and straightway started for De Lorano's to see if she might be there. De Lorano's honor is again called upon in denying the impeachment, and again he refuses to open the bedroom door. The three men advance toward it, when it is opened from the relieved Sir William takes her away, and the Duke only remains long enough to tell De Lorano that he had grasped the entire situa-tion. His Grace had done this as soon as he had entered the room, for he happened to pick up a long kid glove on which was Lady Saumarez's monogram in diamonds. How well we know that glove, or sometimes it is a fan, as in the case of Lady Windermere! The villain drops into a chair exclaiming "you are the devil himself." "In that case," rejoins the Duke, "we shall meet again."

The curtain falls at this point, and the fourth act takes place next morning, in Mrs. Trevelyan's boudoir. Lady Saumarez calls to ask forgiveness, express gratitude, and accept Mrs. Trevelyan's self-sacrifice. Then the Duke and Sir William call. The latter takes off his wife, to whom he is now fully reconciled, as she to him, and the Duke, after restoring to Lady Saumares, her glove and peace of mind, remains to tell Mrs. Trevelyan that at last she is

woman, and the woman he wants. Thus boldly put forth the critics' complaint is ustifiable enough. The characters are familiar,-the bedroom, the interrupted letter, the ropped glove, are all old friends. But there is a fair amount of witty dialogue and brisk repartee. Not enough, however, to justify the description I will now venture to give of this play as perhaps the most cynically daring ever put on a London stage. The critics here, like every single person in the crowded house, saw points and laughed at them time after time. and these points have been passed over in cemplete silence by the newspapers. There was something new, something startlingly new in the "Degenerates." We have had plenty of plays written for a particular acter or actress, and plenty that have been written round some wellknown person or event. But in the "Degenerates" we have a combination, and a particularly daring combination of these two kinds of play. There is no need to write Mrs. Langtry's personal history for either American or English readers. It is this his tory, suggested rather than told, that Mr. Grundy has taken for the history of his heroine, Mrs. Treveylan, and the actress who plays the part is—Mrs. Langtry. And herein, of course, lay the chief interest of the play for ninetynine per cent, of the first night audience Many of the finer strokes of wit, as well as the more numerous feebler ones, were passed over But anything directly applicable to Mrs. Lungated Jewish nose and accent, who poses as a try was welcomed at once with a knowing Christian and accuses a follow financier of being "nothing but an old Jew." The latter say that is spite of the critics any of "overdrawn." "unreal," &c., the chief characters, and well the critics know it, are all taken from life, and not very far from life either. Sir William Saumarez is a roue well known to the initiated. The points then that scored most heavily with the audience were such as these. Mrs. Trevelyan is a divorcée who explains that she obtained her decree by means of a collusive divorce suit and a somnolent udge. A year ago, in her own words, her Langtry has married one just a year after her husband's death. In defining his idea of "a weman," the Duke of Orme says he does not object to "a few spots;" without some a woman would not be a woman, merely a female. Mrs. Trevelyan talks of her "spots." them," and the audience laughs. Mrs. Trevelvan chaffe the Duke for giving up his old life You used to go the pace with me." "Only for few furlongs," replies His Grace. "I couldn't keep it up, but you are such a stayer," and again the audience laughs, with a different kind of laughter from that awarded to mere wit or humor. Mrs. Trevelyan acknowledges that she has "loved men," and adds that when "she loved there were no half measures about it. Haven't I loved men, and haven't they given me beaus?" she asks. and the hearers answer with another laugh. There is another and a louder laugh, when in

> Lerano to hide her in his bedroom when the Duke's voice is heard outside. De Lorano urges the private street door, adding in a shocked voice that the room was "his bedroom," "And d'you suppose," cries Mrs. Trevelvan, advancing to the footlights with uplifted arms, "that I're never seen a-bedroom?" The remark is made to the audience, and from the audience comes a laugh louder than the mere just could ever call forth under different circumstances. A score of such points could be recalled at once, but these, as a sample, will suffice. The parallelism of the 16-year-old laughter is one that might have been omitted. though as played by Miss Grundy, on her first appearance on the stage, it was one of the most successful parts of the evening, slight as it was, For the rest we are told that Mrs. Trevelyan's boudoir is a replica of Mrs. Langtry's room at Newmarket, from where the furniture, roulette board and all were brought in the sacred cause of realism. In addition to setting forth this well known story, Mrs. Trevelyan-one hardly knows whether to write "Trevelyan" or "Langtry," that lady, or Mr. Grundy, or both in collaboration, offer an explanation of the human document. Until she met and loved her daughter, Mrs. Trevelyan says, she was not really a woman, but a man, she was only born a woman "because somelone had blundered," as she says. So she claims to have been "a good fellow," and but for the accident of not being physiologically a man nobody would have said a word against her. on the contrary all would have been on her side. Such, in general terms, is the meaning conveyed by her words. In addition to this, she "never thinks," she only acts "on inpulse." if she wants "to do a thing, I do it." As she says to Lady Saumarez in the bedroom scene, "Sometimes I'm good, sometimes I'm wicked; to-night I am really good, but I don't

the bedroom scene Mrs. Trovelyan asks De

The leading English weekly reviews, irrepective of party, are unanimous in endorsing President McKinley's Pittsburg declaration on the Philippines. The Speaker (Liberal) says that "the obvious answer to the opponents of American expansion who continue to quote the maxim that all just government derives its aree from the consent of the governed is that it is inapplicable to the present situation. The American Government may be unpopular in the Philippines; it is certain that any conceivable Filipino administration would be more so, and that it would have neither the homogeneity nor the force necessary to assert its authority and perform the elementary functions of miliar bedroom of such plays. Mrs. Trevelyan, | Government. The American troops, as we

know what I shall be to-morrow

have argued before in these columns, are man-dataries of civilization pledged to restore order and maintain the interests of society in gen-eral, including the foreign residents and the

The Speciator (Unionist) in a long review of the situation, says: "Nothing could be better than his short, plain statement as to the posttion." Regarding the future, the great Unionis weekly writes: "The American Government must resoive not to be rushed by public opinion into a feverish activity, and the people of the United States must try not to fidget about the islands. The best thing they could do would be to forget them for a couple of years, and to leave the authorities a free hand. The Filipinos, if they are to be taught to respect and appreciate American sovereignty, must be taught their lesson slowly and quietly, and by sober but inflexible pressure rather than by brilliant feats of arms. Of course there must be a sufficient number of white soldiers employed in the islands, and there must be plenty of useful ships and gunboats and river steamers, but it would be an immense mistake to suppose that the insurrection can be awamped by pouring in a great army of American soldiers, who, after they have won victories and marched through Luzon, can be withdrawn as quickly as they ame. Before such tactics semi-savage people like the Filipinos may collapse for the time. but the moment after the storm is past they revive like reeds beaten down by the wind. "If a journalist in London may speak plainly without impertinence, it seems to us that, after resolving not to be in a hurry, the next

thing for the Government at Washington to re-member is that they are not in the Philippines merely in order to conquer them, but to govern them. The soldiers and sailors must no doubt for some time play a very great part, but there is also need for a civil government which shall be the predominant partner. opinion, a civil Governor-General of the Philippines should be appointed with complete powers of direction and control over all military and naval officers acting in the islands. This civil Governor-General need not, of course, be a civilian. He may be a seldier or a sailor, but his post should be a civil post, and he should act in a civil capacity and under a commission from the President, or, if necessary, under an Act of ongress arming him with absolute powers, It should be his business to take stock on the spot as to the best means of reducing the islands to order, of organizing the military and naval forces for their respective duties, and of creating an effective, if at first rough-and-ready, administration. This organization of the military forces would, of course, be the first requisite.

"Just as Lord Cromer and Lord Kitchener, as soon as the advance into the Soudan was determined upon, organized a military force appropriate to the work in hand, so the Governor-General of the Philippines should study the military situation and organize the right type of force. It is no good to trust merely to beating the enemy by superior bravery whenever he is encountered. Of course, he will always be beaten by an American force whenever there is a fair fight, but such heroic victories are often of little practical good. What is wanted is a force that is properly equipped for penetrating into, and holding, the back country. It would, of course, be foolish for us to attempt to say what is the exact type of force that ought to be created. but it is clear that it should be very mobile. It may also be safely affirmed that it should be Horace Greengage Dobbins, and we first see composed partly of white soldiers and partly of him when he calls on a girl whom he has native troops officered by Americans. It ought not to be difficult to raise four or five regiments of native troops, who, if well handled, would be most useful in penetrating interior of the islands. handled they would certainly be, for experience shows (as one would naturally expect) that American officers win the confidence of colored men and natives just as do their English cousins. The famous black regiments of the Civil War were led by white officers, and their men felt toward them as do Ghoorkas and Sikhs toward their white lenders. A most interesting example of what we mean is contained in Gov. Roosevelt's description of a colored regiment in action before Santiago in his delightful book on 'The Rough Riders.' Possibly at first there might be some difficulty in getting recruits, but, depend upon it, good pay and good treatment would soon make the service very popular.

"When the Governor-General had got his force properly organized he would, so doubt. choose certain provinces or districts, and out of these, one by one, he would drive the insurhusband "had been seized by an attack of miss gents, always following up the act of conquest prisus and six months later died of decree ab- by establishing an administration which would After this process of eating the artichoke leaf by leaf had gone on for a little time the Filipinos would no doubt make a big last stand. and when that was over there would probleans would realize how in the work of conquest it is specially true that not to hurry is to go quickly. The islands once thoroughly conquered, the period of development and of pube works should be entered upon, and the Filipines be taught that though a civilized government has many irksome restraints, it have on the whole to have it established When that pointlof understanding had been reached the Americans would be able to give the Filipinos such an amount of local autonomy as they might think desirable.

We shall, of course, be told by pessimistically inclined Americans that our Philippine programme is all very fine, but it would break fown because it is not possible to find an American with the experience necessary for a successful Governor-General. The kind of man required, we shall be told, does not exist. and cannot be created. To which we beg leave to reply that the kind of man required does exist, though now in the raw, and that his development will afford no great dif-ficulty. We do not know whether Col. Roosevelt can be spared from Albany, but if the Governor of the State of New York could be given the appointment of Governor-General of the Philippines, we have not the slightest doubt that in a couple of months he would have 'caught on' to his work, and that in a year's time, or less, he would have prepared all the instruments, military and civil, necessary for a complete settlement of the islands. But Col. Roosevelt is by no means the only man of his kind in the United States. There are plenty of a similar kind.

"All we want to insist on is that America can perfectly well produce the right stamp of man. and that he can do the work as well as any Anglo-Indian, provided he is given a fair chance, and allowed and instructed to work under proper conditions. We may recapitu late what we believe those conditions to be (1) There must be no attempt to hurry matters, or to get things rushed through by the use of a vast army of white troops. (2) A Governor-General with absolute powers and a free hand must be appointed. (3) The work of conquest must be deliberately prepared for, and a military force suitable to the duties in hand organized. (4) An efficient native army must be raised and officered by Americans. (5) The conquest must be accomplished bit by bit, and care taken that capable civil administrators shall follow close on the conquering troops. (6) Last, and perhaps most important of all, the Filipinos must be taught that Americans have come to stay. and that the permanence of American Government is the central and essential element in the situation. All this, we admit, sounds almost foolishly simple and elementary when set forth gravely as advice to the American people. We can only excuse our temerity, to ourselves, by remembering that it is the simplest things which are most often begotten in an emergency, and that a man making a new departure or in a moment of difficulty generally ignores in practice, the facts which he knows quite well in theory.

Suicide's Body Identified.

The body of the suicide found in the woods near the Steinway section of Long Island city night has been identified as that of Miller, a butcher, of 257 Jay street.

IN TWO DIFFERENT PLAYS. RISKY FUN IN ONE AND NAFE AD-

FENTURE IN THE OTHER.

Misadventure by Certain Wicked Persons in "The Girl From Maxim's," and of Some Virtuous Persons in 'A Young Wife' Opinions have conflicted as to the merit of Josephine Hall's performance of the girl, whom the Criterion farce describes as "The Girl From Maxim's." Those who regard Miss Hall's acting favorably praise her particularly for the unotion and never-flagging gayety with which she invests the part. Others objected to her lack of Frenchiness. It is likely that has been made to keep herself free from the many usual Parisian coquette. That she can enact such a character excellently was proven by her impersonation of the French maid in "The Gay Parisians" a few years ago. If the wanton in "The Girl From Maxim's" were depicted as such creatures usually are, this play would be too vulgar for Criterion audiences. She is revealed sitting in a man's bed, while he is lying on a sofa. She cannot get up, because her gown is gone. What would be the effect if this scene were played by a French actress, such as Sadie Martinot, Clara Lipman or Marguerite Sylva? Miss Hall apparently is acting orders dictated by good judgment. The farce itself reverses the customary order of French farces, because its scene is said in bed at the beginning, and various incidents are not necessary before that situation is reached. It is throughout an anomalous combination of the old and the new. The idea of the underbred city woman making the country folk think that her vulgoes pack to "The Vicar of Wakefield." In the discussion of French farce there are standards which make Oliver Goldsmith's story seem a novelty. As long as its writers continue to keep apace with the advance of science, however, there is no good reason why their ingenuity should ever be exhausted. The phonograph did wonders for "On and Off," and a less authenticated mechanical contrivance adds a dash of strangeness to the "Giri From Maxim's," The frisky doctor, who finds that he has brought a cocotte to his rooms, operates for the relief of his patients an electric machine which sends them into a trance. Their dreams are pleasant and they come back to consciousness promptly. This machine puts the doctor's wife to sleep when he wants to steal away from her, and throws into harmless insensibility four persons who threaten to make his embarasaments worse. Paris must have found greater local interest is "La Dame de chez Maxim' than such pieces usually possess. The apiritualistic tendencies of Afma Petty-Pont and her talk of a chili who was to save France, were choes of recent incidents in Faris that bring this play a little nearer to life than the majority of French farces usually come. There were, of course, few traces of this in its English version, which came out of the adaptor's hands just aneut as much like the rest of its kind as two different things well could be. the doctor's wife to sleep when he wants to

The man who at first appears to be a fool, but who turns out, just at the right moment, to be particularly brilliant, is always a popular stage character. Lord Chumley, the central figure of the play of that name, was just such a person. Something of the same idea is used by J. K. Tillotson in his meledrama, "A Young Wife." A raw countryman, really no more than a boy, though he is a full six feet and exceptionally stalwart, comes to the city. His name is known in the country. It is in a thieves' den that he is more amusing, however. A bunco steerer comes in an ! tells one of his pals that there is a "good thing" in the neighborhood by the name of Horace Greengage Dobbins. He gives a list of relatives and neighbors of Dobbins's to the pal, who soon brings the countryman into the den. He is recounting his acquaintance with the persons whose names he has found in the list, and Dobbins is congratulating himself on finding a friend of the family in New York. The "gold brick" man is describing the den as a museum. The thieves tart the three-card trick. Dobbins tries his hand and loses \$20. But he parts with more cash than that, for a mere boy steals his cash than that, for a mere boy steals his pocketbook. He tries to quit, but is knocked unconscious and put into a curtained alcove, where he revives sconer than they expect. A young woman, herbins's friend, has been tricked to the den and restrained there. He warns her not to openly recognize him, and, it all being in the world of melodrams, contrives to put "knock-out" droos in the thieves whiskey. The stupidity which has left Dobbins seems to settle on the thieves, for they fall to see that the countryman and the girl throw away the whickey that they are supposed to drink. Anyway, Dobbins sings a song about the Bowery, as they are overcome by the "knock-out" droos, while he and the girl steal away. This makes the most popular episode in the drama.

CLERKS UNPAID FOR TWO MONTHS Afoul of the Civil Service Law in Some Way

They Don't Understand. The thirty assistant clerks, interpreters and stenographers connected with the police courts have been unable to draw their salaries since their reappointment on July 1, and a meeting is proposed for to-day to discuss the advisabilits of employing counsel to bring mandamus proceedings against the Comptroller. Neither the City Magistrates nor the clerks themselves understand exactly why the salaries are held up. The pay was stopped originally by Secretary Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Commission, who said the men had been illegally reappointed. The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen, and he gave an opinion that the men had been appointed according to Mr. Phillips asked for another opinion. Corporation Counsel Whalen had another assistant write a second opinion and sent it to him. That apparently was not satisfactory to Secretary Phillips, and last week he asked the Corporation Counsel for still another opinion. Mr. Whalen said he would give it as soon as

possible. "I don't know how many opinions there are in the Corporation Counsel's office," said one of the clerks yesterday, "but I hope they will soon get down to the last one, so that we may get our pay. My grocer, butcher and milkman aupplies. I am working for the city and get nothing for my services."

Magistrate Deuel, President of the Board of City Magistrates, has tried to get the men their salaries, but has not succeeded.

Business Rotices.

Dr. Siegert's Augosturn Eitlers, the re-nowned appetrer, is used over the whole civilized world, is imported from South America.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.-At his home in Seabright, on Saturday, the 5th inst., Henry Martyn Alexender of this city, in the seventy-eighth year of his age The funeral service will take place at Marquand Chapel, Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 13, at half-past 11 o'clock. Pennsylvania Railroad train at 9:25 A. M. from West 23d st., and at 9:30 A. M. from Cortlandt st. Returning, leave Princeton at 12:10 and at 1:20 P. M., arriving in New York at 2:00 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.

DONARUE .- At the Place Hotel, Saturlay, Sept. 6. Catherine Donahue, widow of the late James

Funeral services from the Cathedral, 51st st. and 5th av., Tuesday, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock. IOHNSON .- In this city, on the 9th inst., Wilmot Johnson of Catonsville, Maryland, in the 80th year of his age. funeral services will be held at St. Peter's

IAGEMANN .- On Saturday, Sept. 9, 1899, Sophie, widow of the late Henry W. Hagemann, Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 806 Summit av., Jersey City, on Monday, Sept. 11, at

Church, Albany, Tuesday, Sept. 12, at 2:30,

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY, Office, I Madison av., corner 23d at., N. Y.

Mew Publications.

ROAD MAPs, source books, posters, old English books, souvenir postal cards.
PRATT, 161 6th av.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

When the American Society of Professors of Dancing was organized, its members believed that, in convention assembled, they could die tate the dances that would be popular for the coming season, and ingenious ones brought forth new dances each year which met official approval, but which were not taken up by their patrons. It was only in the public dance halls at the bear-as and in similar resorts in this city that the so-called "fancy dances" flourished and the young men and women who practiced them had not been graduated from a dancing school. The waitz held its own year after year, but that did not seem to discourage the dancing masters. They held a convention in New York last week and discussed the decadence of the waltz, which has been forced to share the honors with the two step, and they were inclined to think that the latter dance was merely a fad which would soon pass away leaving the waltz again supreme. The Bun printed on Bunday a letter from a correspondent who dances "probably as much as the professor" alleging that good dancers profer the waltz and that the two-step's popularity is due to the fact that it can be mastered by persons who cannot learn to dance the waltz. The music dealers, however, saw that the demand for waltz music has decreased very much since the two step came in, but this is due, according to one of them, to the fact that composers of popular music have turned their attention almost exclusively to writing marches and two steps. "To my mind," he added, "some of the best popular music which has been written and which will live is in walts time. The waltz has been an international dance since it was introduced on the Viennese stage more than a hundred years ago and that is another reason why it will live. It has proved its worth and though the two step may be more popular for a season, just as polkas and galops and such dances were in their day, I firmly helieve that waltzing will outlive them all." From the dancing teachers' standpoint the waning popularity of the waltz is to be deployed, because it is the most difficult of all dances to learn and the most profitable to them. the dancing masters. They held a convention in New York last week and discussed the deca-

Miss Ada Rehan, on her return to New York Saturday, showed the result of her long training in Mr. Daly's company by declining to be interviewed, but Mr. Dorney, who spoke for her, said that she "had been recuperating on the coast of Cumberland, England, in a bunga-low." Miss Behan's services to the stage deserved to be rewarded by a vacation in something more adapted to the Cumperland coast than a bungalow and it is quite possible that Mr. Dorney's "bungalow" may have been of the Westchester county or the literary theatrical type. Several women whose names are well enough known to make their surroundings of public interest were pictured at home by a monthly publication not long ago, and it was somewhat surprising to find that each of them lived in a bungalow, though the styles of architecture of their houses ranged all the way from the Coloniai to the English cottage. There was no doubt, however, but that each woman lived in a bungalow because "The Bungalow" was printed en each woman's note paper. The Westchester county school of bungalows offers even a wider scope for individual taste, although it almost lavariably raises its shingled peak at least three stories. It suggests that the bungalow type had come here and grown up with the country. It has even claimed the Queen Anne as its own and only a careful canvass of the dealers in note paper would give an approximate idea of the number of bungalows around New York. Hen who have seen the bungalow on its native heath have not recognized it in this country, and perhaps Mr. Dorney's specimen, which shielded Miss Behan on the Cumberland coast, was a modern one with an extra story or two added for comfort.

"Since the advent of the combination life inare well enough known to make their

"Since the advent of the combination life insurance pelicy," said an agent, "which provides in addition to all the benefits of the old style policy, double the amount named in the contract for death or disability if the accident is received while travelling on a public conveyance, accident tickets have not been in so veyance, aecident tickets have not been in so much demand as they were a few years ago. The natrons of short term or ticket insurance to-day are largely occasional travellers or excursionists. The ticket insurance business has always had serious drawbacks and one of them is the way in which these tickets must be soid. It would not be profitable for the companies to have agents at each station and the railway station accute have been authorized to sell these tickets. For this privilege the railway companies have demanded an increasing portion of the commissions, and this has left a very small margin of profit to the insurance companies. These accident tickets which were once such a feature of railway travelling have apparently about outlived their usefulness."

The men who handle baggage at the Grand Central station have hal an unusually hard time of it for the past few days, and if one may judge from the number of trunks dumped off the incoming trains New Yorkers are returning from the country in unusual numbers for this time of the year. Thus far New York has this time of the year. Thus far New York has escaped a prolonged hot spell and the people who predicted scorching weather for the first two weeks in September have proved themselves bad guessers. When it is just comfortably cool in New York it is pretty sure to be cold in the mountains and this month thus far has turned out weather that necessitated heating the Adirondack hotels. Undoubtedly this has had its influence in princip people hack for two earlier than usual The combination of the Dewey celebration and the Nath races has proved an attraction hard to resist. Trunks were piled so high on the platforms around the incoming trains at the Grand Central station on Sunday morning that they looked like a barricade. The hotels are already filled and it looks as if out of town visitors who had neglected to engage rooms might have to try the park beaches at high. have to try the park benches at night,

The news from Chicago that several hotels in that city had tried men as "chambermaids" because they could not get girls and had found them so satisfactory that they intend to keep them is borne out by such advertisements as the following, which are increasing in Chicago newspapers: "Wanted- A position as second girl by an honest and capable young man. "Wanted—An able man to cook and wash for a private family." "Wanted a position for general housework by a capable man."

The women who formerly did such work as they have gone into the trade and in retail stores, where their wages are much less than those for housework. The testimony of the Chicago employers is to the effect that men make better "chambermaids" and "second girls" than women, and New York has many house keepers who would be much pleased if they could hire men trained for this work. Male stenographers and type-writers have complained because women have cheapened wages in their field and perhaps the Chicago "second girls" and "chamber-mails" may retailate by a counter-complain against men doing their work. At any rate a little brisk competition of that sort in New York would be greatly appreciated by women who have to hire domestic servants. The women who formerly did such work as

An enterprising haberdasher of lower Broad way has already made an effort to catch the nimble dollar through the enthusiasm over the coming yacht races. In his show window yes terday he displayed a number of shirts that terday he displayed a number of shirts that were gorgeous beyond description. Some of them had the American and the English flags printed on the bosoms. Others and pictures of the Columbia and the Shamrock. The yachts were about an inch high, and were about that distance apart. A third patternshowed a small return of the Shamrock on the bosoms, appropriately green. The price of these monatrosities was declared to be \$1, and, strange to say, they found a ready sale.

The decorated postal card is an institution which has never flour shed in this country to the same extent it does abroad. Only during the past few years have views of well-known scenes in New York been printed on these cards. Now the range of subjects has gradunily been extended to include views of all parts of the country, and few of the better known resorts are without their illustrated lostal eards for the convenience of travellers. In Europe, the practice has zone further and it is possible to buy eards stamped with the pictures of favorite singers and actors. It is always an evidence of an assured artistic position, when the faces of celebrities are thus used to send through the mails. There might be great profit to be derived from the weakness of the matinee girls, it a few of their heroes were made the subjects of postal eard illustration. That has still to come, but in the meantime, a Broadway stationer has endswored to supply the demand for such objects by importing some eards made abroad, but stamped with the pictures of singers who have become popular here. Mme. Sembrich in evening dress, as well as is the costume of Rosine, is one of these. Another is Ernest Van Dyck, in most of the characters in which he has made a reputation. Lift Lohmann and some of the other Bayreuth singers are included among the singers introduced in this way. With such opportunities for advertisement in its layer, the linestrated postal card is likely to become popular with professionals before long. costal cards for the convenience of travellers

Played Ball on the Roof and Was Killed Francis Fredrico, 9 years old, while playing on the roof yesterday at 2028 First avenue, fell nto the rear yard and was instantly killed. The boy was trying to catch a ball and lost his balance. His neck was broken,

Save half your money

Do not throw it away in half-smoked cigars ! You will find that 50% of your cigar money is thrown away every day if you recall how few cigars you really have time to smoke "up."

BETWEEN THE ACTS

LITTLE CIGARS cost to cents for to: they are pure-clean -all good tobacco, and are in every way a

very satisfactory short smoke. Let us send you 50-to try. We will deliver them at your club, office, or home for 50 cents.

The American Tobacco Co., ttt Fifth Avenue, New-York City.

THE RAMAPO WATER GRAB.

Senator Rice Suppossed by the Maxet Come mittee to Tell What He Knows About It. KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 10.-C. F. Dillon of the office of Lawyer Moss, was in this city yesterday and served a subporns upon Senator Jacob Rice to appear before the Mazet Committee on Thursday. Senator Rice will be asked to tell what he knows about the Ramapo water works legislation. Mr. Dillon has a bunch of other subponns to serve elsewhere.

Child Takes Poison for Seds Water.

Mistaking a bottle containing carbolic acid for a bottle of soda water yesterday, 3-yearold Albert McKnight drank a part of the poison and died in agony soon afterward. The McKnights live in a cottage at Central and Jamaica avenues. Richmond Hill, L. L. The bottle containing the poison was on the same shelf as the bottle of sods water.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. RIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 11:21 | Gov. Pd. 11:58 | Hell Gate... 1:66.

Arrived-SUNDAY, Sept. 10. Arrived-Bundar, Bept. 10.

Sa La Gascogne, Simon, Havre.
Sa Cymric, Lindsay, Liverpool.
Sa Masadam, Potjer, Rotterdam.
Sa Kansas City, Savage, Bristol.
Sa Capri, Rambusch, Santos.
Sa Oilo, Hadaway, Hull.
Sa Gresham (U. S. Revenue cutter), Philadelphia.
Sa Oidsboro, French, Philadelphia.
Sa Jefferon, Hulphers, Norfolk.
Be City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore.

Se Etruria, from New York, at Liverpool. Se La Touraine, from New York, at Havre. Se Bovic, from New York, at Liverpool.

SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS.

s Lucania, from Queenstown for New York. Se Noordland, from Antwerp for New York. Sail To-merrow.

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	INCOMING #	TRAMBRIPS.

San Marcos Galveton Sept. 2
Due Tuesday, Sept. 18.
Oceanic Liverpool Sept. 6 Manhattan London Aus. 81 Marcuro Newcastle Aug. 89 Escalingion Antwerp Bept. 2 Escales Oceans Sept. 6 New Orleans New Orleans Sept. 6
Due Wednesday, Sept. 18.
Bromen
Trave Bremet Sept. 5 Patria Hamburs Sept. 5 Laurentian Greenock Aug. 31 Masconomo Cardiff Aug. 31 Prina Willem III Port an Prince. Sept. 5 Chalmette. New Orleans Sept. 5
Due Friday, Sept. 15.
Lucania ilverpool. Sapt. F Fuers Bismarck Hamburg Sapt. F Notic Christiansand Sept. 3 Menantic Attwerp Sept. 3 Notice Sept. 3 Heredone Hamburg Sept. 1 Idabo Hull Sept. 8
Love Date 1 At Sept 10.
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